(3)

OBSERVATIONS

UPON

Mr *Fauquier*'s ESSAY

ON

Ways and Means for raiſing Money to ſupport the preſent War without increaſing the Public Debts.

To which is added,

An Account of ſeveral National Advantages derived from the Nobility and Gentry of the preſent Age living in *London* a greater Part of the Year than their Anceſtors uſed to do.

By J. M.

(Joseph Massie)

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OBSERVATIONS

UPON

Mr. Law's ESSAY

ON

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Mr *Fauquier*'s ESSAY

ON

Ways and Means for raiſing Money to ſupport the preſent War, without increaſing the Public Debts.

AS the three general Wars in which this Kingdom hath been engaged, hath brought upon it a Debt of Eighty Millions of Money; and the vigorous and juſt Meaſures which His Majeſty and the whole Nation have entered into, ſeem to make an Increaſe of this vaſt Debt unavoidable: It cannot fail of giving great Pleaſure to every one who

wiſhes well to *Great Britain* to ſee a Scheme publiſhed for ſupporting and continuing theſe vigorous and juſt Meaſures, without increaſing the National Debt, or laying a greater Burthen of Taxes upon the Nation than it can well bear; and this is a Pleaſure for which the Public is obliged to Mr *Fauquier*, who hath given his Thoughts upon this important Subject, with ſuch Candour and Modeſty, as cannot fail of procuring them a favourable Reception, even with thoſe who may differ from him in Opinion, of which Number I am one.

Mr *Fauquier* ſuppoſes that Three Millions of Money will be wanted to complete the annual Supplies during the War; which, for Argument's ſake, he calculates to laſt ſeven Years, though he and every body elſe wiſhes and hopes that an honourable Peace may be much ſooner obtained: But this being uncertain, we muſt proceed upon Probability; and therefore I will ſuppoſe, as he hath done, that the War may laſt ſeven Years, and that during each of thoſe Years it will be neceſſary for the Government to raiſe Three

Millions

Millions of Money, over and above what is to be raiſed by the Taxes which at preſent ſubſiſt, making in ſeven Years Twenty-one Millions.

Every Man knows that theſe additional Three Millions muſt either be raiſed upon the Subjects within the Year; or borrowed upon Taxes appropriated to pay the Intereſt, till peaceable Times, the Surplus of the Sinking Fund, and future good Oeconomy, ſhall enable the Government to pay the Principal.

The laſt of theſe Methods Mr *Fauquier* diſapproves of, as he thinks Taxes cannot be laid that will be ſufficient to pay the Intereſt of theſe Twenty-one Millions, without entailing a grievous Burthen upon the Manufactures of this Kingdom (pag. 8.) and therefore he gives the Preference to the other Method of raiſing the Money within the Year; from whence he ſeems to apprehend no other ill Conſequences, but ſome little preſent Inconvenience, which he calls a ſhort-lived Tax upon Extravagance (page 34).

There is very great Reaſon to wiſh that the raiſing of theſe additional Three Millions within the Year, and for ſeven Years together, would be attended with no worſe Conſequences than what Mr *Fauquier* hath mentioned; for then I am ſure it would be a much more eligible Way of raiſing this Money, than borrowing it upon the Credit of new Taxes, which muſt unavoidably affect not only the Produce and Manufactures, but likewiſe the Labourers and Manufacturers of this Kingdom; all which have been, and will undoubtedly continue to be looked upon with a very favourable Eye by the Legiſlature; for they are the Honey and the Honey-Bees of this and every other trading Nation.

But if a Country is attacked by a powerful Enemy, and the public Expences are too heavy to be borne, without the joint Aſſiſtance of every one who is capable of giving any, it would be preferring the temporary Intereſt of a Part, before the Safety and Good of the Whole, not to lay ſome ſmall Proportion of the Burthen, even upon this deſervedly moſt favoured

voured Part of Society, the Labourers and Manufacturers.

Whether the Public Expences will or will not be too weighty to be ſupported without laying ſome further Taxes that may affect theſe valuable Members of the Community, muſt be left to Time and the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature to determine; but it is certain that if the War continues, very great Sums of Money, over and above what are to be raiſed by the preſent Taxes, will be wanted to carry it on, and therefore I will proceed to conſider Mr *Fauquier*'s Scheme for raiſing theſe additional Three Millions annually and within the Year.

There are three Things neceſſary to be conſidered before this or any other propoſed Tax is laid; and theſe are,

1ſt, Whether it can be paid or not.
2d, What Effect the Payment of it will have upon other Taxes.
3d, Whether the Money to be raiſed by ſuch Tax can be raiſed in any other Manner that will be leſs prejudicial to

to the landed and trading Intereſts of the Nation.

When theſe three Things have been duly attended to in the preſent Caſe, we ſhall be able to form ſome Judgment of the propoſed Tax: But if we neglect to make theſe neceſſary previous Inquiries, and take for granted that the Tax can be paid; that it will not materially decreaſe the Produce of other Taxes; and that it is the moſt eligible Way of ſupplying the Exigences of the Public, becauſe the induſtrious Manufacturers and Labourers ſeem to be exempted from paying any Part of it, and thoſe who are to contribute, are rated ſo moderately, that the richeſt Subject in the Kingdom is to pay no more than Forty Pounds a Year; I ſay, if we take all theſe Things for granted, we are raiſing a vaſt Superſtructure without knowing whether the Foundation will bear it or not, which is a Degree of Imprudence that few Men in private Life are guilty of; and certainly, in an Affair of public Concern and ſuch great Importance, all poſſible Care ought to be and will undoubtedly be taken, to thoroughly

thoroughly examine the Foundation upon which this great Superſtructure, ſo fair in Appearance, is propoſed to be raiſed.

I call this Scheme fair in Appearance, becauſe it really is ſo; for every Man muſt allow that People of very moderate Fortunes may pay Five Shillings without Hurt to themſelves or Families, and that People of great Eſtates or Fortunes may pay Forty Pounds a Year without much Inconvenience: From whence it will follow, that all People who are of any Rank or Degree between the two I have named, will be equally capable of paying proportionable Parts of this Tax; and conſequently, that there is no apparent Objection againſt raiſing Twenty-one Millions of Money in this Manner.

But it is not ſafe to rely upon Appearances, eſpecially in Things of great Importance; or to conclude that ſuch a Tax may ſafely be laid upon the Nation for ſeven Years, becauſe every Man is convinced that he can eaſily pay his Share of it for the firſt Year, unleſs it can alſo be made

made appear that he will be able to pay his Share of this, and all other Taxes, for the ſix following Years: And that by far the greateſt Part of the Nation will not be able to do this, is what I ſhall now endeavour to ſhew. But before I proceed to do this, I think it neceſſary to ſay, it is my Opinion that theſe Twenty-one Millions of Money, or a greater Sum if wanted, may be raiſed in ſeven Years, without undoing the Nation, or burthening the Land or Trade of it beyond what they will be able to bear.

As the propoſed Tax is to be paid in Money as the preſent Taxes are, it will be neceſſary to inquire what Quantity of Coin there is in *England*; how it is at preſent diſtributed; and what Alterations would be made in the Diſtribution of it, if this Tax was to be laid upon the Nation.

The Coin of *England* is eſtimated by ſome People at Fourteen Millions, by others at Sixteen Millions, and by ſome at Eighteen Millions; but I have not yet heard it rated ſo high as Twenty-one

Millions,

Millions, however, I will ſuppoſe it amounts to the laſt mentioned Sum, as that will be moſt favourable to Mr *Fauquier*'s Scheme.

I will likewiſe ſuppoſe that theſe Twenty-one Millions of Money are diſtributed in the following Manner;

In each of the Forty Counties in *England* £300,000 amounting to - -	£12,000,000
In the Twelve Counties in *Wales* - - - -	2,000,000
In *London* - - -	7,000,000
Total	£21,000,000

This Diſtribution may poſſibly be objected againſt, as it aſſigns to *London* a greater Proportion of Money than it pays of Taxes, and puts all the Counties in *England* upon a Level, though perhaps no two of them are alike in Wealth or Extent; but theſe Objections are eaſily anſwered; for the laſt of theſe Diſproportions can neither help nor hurt Mr *Fauquier*'s Scheme, and round Numbers are the eaſieſt to add or divide; and as to the firſt

of theſe Diſproportions, it makes much in favour of his Scheme, for it puts the Country's Proportion of the Three Millions at leſs than it really is.

Theſe neceſſary Preliminaries being ſettled, let us now ſuppoſe this Scheme, which at firſt Sight appears ſo practicable and eaſy, to be carried into Execution; and then I think we ſhall ſoon be convinced that this Practicability and Eaſe is only ſuperficial, and no more than a gilded Coat to ſuch a bitter Pill, as I hope *England* will never be obliged to take.

By the preceding Diſtribution of the Coin of the Kingdom, Seven Millions are aſſigned to *London*, and Fourteen Millions alloted for the Country; ſo that two of the Three Millions to be annually raiſed would be to come from the Fifty-two Counties in *England* and *Wales*; and their Stock of Money being put at Fourteen Millions, would juſt pay the propoſed Tax for ſeven Years; at the End of which, I am of Opinion, that above Ten of theſe Fourteen Millions of Money now in the Country would be in *London*.

I be-

I believe that this Opinion will have as many Oppoſers as Mr *Fauquier*'s Scheme hath Advocates; and I apprehend many People will ſay, that theſe additional Two Millions propoſed to be annually drawn from the Country, would be laid out in purchaſing the Produce and Manufactures of it; and ſo the Money would return in ſome Shape or other, to the Places from whence it came, as the Money raiſed by Taxes hitherto hath done; but I muſt beg Leave to ſay, that this is making ſuch a Uſe of paſt Experience, as paſt Experience does not warrant.

For the Number of People to be fed and cloathed in *London*, will be much the ſame as it is at preſent; or, if it undergoes any Alteration on Account of this propoſed Tax, I think it is moſt likely to be a Decreaſe: However, I will ſuppoſe it to continue in the State it now is, and if it does this, it is very plain, that whatever Taxes may be raiſed upon the Country, *London* neither will nor can want or take more of the Produce or Manufactures of any Part of the Kingdom than it does at

preſent; and conſequently, cannot be the Means of ſending back into the Country any Part of the additional Two Millions to be annually drawn from it according to this Scheme.

And as to our foreign Trade, it is certain that the Number of People in *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Britiſh* Colonies, or in any other Country with which *England* now carries on any Trade, can neither be increaſed nor diminiſhed by any Taxes now laid or to be laid upon the Subjects of this Nation; nor will the Inhabitants of theſe different Countries, eat, drink, or wear more than they do at preſent, or be more able to pay for what they want than they now are: And though from the great Superiority of the Naval Power of *Great Britain*, and her being at Peace with *Spain* and War with *France*, an Increaſe of Trade with *Spain* and *Portugal* may reaſonably be expected, and of courſe a greater Importation of Specie from thoſe two Countries; yet, if we conſider that theſe are Advantages common to the laſt and preſent Wars in reſpect of *Portugal*, and that there were ſeveral Millions of Specie taken from *Spain* during

during the laſt War, and ſome Trade carried on with her *American* Dominions, I cannot ſee any great Reaſon we have to expect that upon the Whole, more Specie will be brought into this Kingdom by Trade and Captures in the preſent War, than was imported into it during the laſt War.

However, if there be only an equal Quantity of Specie imported, and more of it by Trade and leſs by Captures, it will be more beneficial to the Nation; for Wealth acquired by Trade flows into all Parts of the Kingdom, and, like the Food we eat, ſtrengthens and invigorates the whole Syſtem: But Money got by War is confined to a ſmall Number of People in reſpect of the Whole; it is an unequal Acquiſition of Strength, and much like what Men get by Fencing or Rowing, both which Exerciſes make the Arms ſtronger in Proportion than the other Parts of the Body. And ſo great is the Difference between a Country's growing rich by War or by Commerce, that the one deſtroyed the Power and Liberty of *Rome*,

Rome, and the other hath founded and raiſed the formidable Power and envied Liberty of *Great Britain*.

But to return. I cannot ſee how the City of *London*, the foreign Trade of the Kingdom, and the Prizes that may probably be taken from the *French* in the Courſe of this War, are likely to be the Means of ſending into the Fifty-two Counties in *England* and *Wales*, more Money than they did the laſt War: And therefore I ſhall proceed to inquire, whether the State of the Country at that Time, or the Circumſtances wherein the laſt and preſent Wars differ, furniſh us with any Reaſons for thinking that the Country can pay a further Tax of Two Millions of Money a Year, and for ſeven Years together, over and above all the Money that is to be annually drawn out of it by the Taxes at preſent ſubſiſting.

In order to form a Judgment of the Ability of the Country to pay Two Millions of Money in new Taxes, it will be neceſſary to inquire, whether the Nobility and landed Gentry in general had their Rents

Rents as regularly paid, and as many Shillings in the Pound (allowing for the Difference of the Land Tax) clear to themſelves, towards the Cloſe of the laſt War, as they had before it begun; whether Tradeſmen and the middle Claſſes of People in general, maintained themſelves and Families as well and ſaved as much Money; and whether Manufacturers, Labourers, and working People in general maintained their Families as comfortably in the Years 1747 and 1748, as they did in the Years 1738 and 1739.

If the laſt War produced no Alteration in any of theſe important Particulars, it will prove that the Country was able to continue paying the Money then raiſed upon it, without Inconvenience; for the Payment of the then Taxes does not amount to a Proof in this Caſe, as they muſt be paid by all who had Money to pay them, without Regard to Convenience or Inconvenience: But if the Rents of Land in general were not quite ſo well paid towards the Cloſe of the laſt War as they were before it begun, we may from thence

juſtly

juſtly conclude that it made ſome Alterations in the ſeveral Particulars beforementioned; for if the Generality of People had as much Money in the Years 1747 and 1748, as they had in the Years 1738 and 1739, they muſt have been able to pay as much Money for what they bought, to live as well, and ſave as much for their Families, in the two latter Years as they did in the two former ones; and if this was generally done, Tenants in general muſt have been able to pay their Rents, as well at the one Time as the other.

Whether the Rents of Land were or were not in general quite ſo well paid towards the Cloſe of the laſt War as they were before it begun, muſt be left to the Nobility and landed Gentry to determine; but from what I have heard on this Subject, Rents in general were rather better paid before that War begun than they were towards the Cloſe of it: And though the Diſtemper which then raged among the Cattle in many Counties, muſt have contributed much towards producing ſuch an Alteration, and this Diſtemper hath for

ſome

ſome Time been exceedingly abated; yet, I think it would be Preſumption in any one to conclude from this, that the Nation will not be again viſited with this Calamity.

As to the Difference between the laſt and preſent Wars, every Man knows it is very conſiderable, and that this Difference is much in favour of the preſent War, but we ſhould not build more upon this than it will bear.

The Nation hath happily a very powerful Navy at preſent; but this is no more than what it had during the laſt War: And the ſame Quantities of Beef, Pork, Biſcuit, *&c.* which then maintained Fifty thouſand Seamen and Marines a Year, will do it now; and conſequently, the Navy is not likely to be the Means of ſending back into the Country more Money in this War than it did in the laſt.

The moſt important Circumſtance wherein the laſt War differs from the preſent one is, in the Payment of much

greater Subſidies to foreign Princes, than are at preſent paid; but we ſhould remember that during the laſt War, very conſiderable Sums of Money were lent to the Government by Foreigners, and of Courſe either brought into the Nation, or ſent to pay thoſe Subſidies: So that unleſs all the Money then paid in Subſidies, exceeds all the Money then lent by Foreigners, and all the Money now paid in Subſidies; I humbly apprehend, that, whatever Saving there may be made to the Nation by paying leſs Subſidies in this War than were paid during the laſt War, no part of this Saving can be reckoned upon in the preſent Caſe, either with regard to the Nation in general, or in reſpect of the Country in particular.

As I am intirely unacquainted with the State of theſe important Concerns, I ſhall not preſume to ſay any thing about it; but I hope I may without Offence explain the preceding Paragraph in ſuppoſitional Sums, as it is not ſo eaſy to comprehend in Words.

Suppoſe

Suppoſe that the Subſidies or Aids granted by *Great Britain* to ſupport her Allies during the laſt War, amounted *per Annum*, to - £600,000

Suppoſe likewiſe, that the Subſidies paid in this preſent War, amount to no more *per Annum*, than - - - - 100,000

It is very plain that in this Caſe the Nation will every Year ſave - - - - - - £500,000 and yet the Quantity of Money in *England* might or might not decreaſe any faſter when £600,000 a Year was paid in Aids or Subſidies, than now that only £100,000 a Year is paid in them; the Reaſon of which, ſeeming Paradox, is, that if when the Kingdom paid £600,000 a Year, £500,000 of that Money was lent to the Government by Foreigners, the remaining £100,000 is all that went out of the Kingdom, for the other £500,000 is the Property of Foreigners: So that though the Nation pays the whole £600,000, yet the Decreaſe in the Quantity of the Current foreign Coin, or Bullion of *Great Britain*, is only

 £100,000;

£100,000; but if inſtead of this, the whole ſuppoſed Sum of £600,000 was paid by Bullion or foreign current Coin that were in the Nation, and the Property of *Britiſh* Subjects, then it is certain that not only the Nation will now ſave this £600,000, but it will alſo be ſaved in the Coin or Bullion of the Kingdom.

I humbly apprehend it is of ſome Conſequence to have the State of theſe weighty Affairs inquired into; but it is not at all neceſſary to be known in order to form a Judgment of the Ability or Inability of the Country to annually pay Two Millions of Money in new Taxes, and for ſeven Years together: As this muſt of Neceſſity depend upon the Quantity of Money circulating in the different Counties of *England* and *Wales*, and not upon the Quantity of Money in *London*; for though the many Millions of Specie conſtantly kept in the Bank of *England*, are of the higheſt Importance to the Nation in general, yet, they cannot pay the Taxes of private People in the Country; for this is and ever muſt be done by the Money circulating among them, at the Time the Taxes are paid.

I ſhall

I ſhall now proceed to conſider another important Circumſtance wherein the preſent War differs from the laſt, to the great Joy of the whole Nation, as it will be attended with a very conſiderable ſaving of Blood and Treaſure: It will alſo be the Means of returning into different Counties very conſiderable Sums of Money, and conſequently of enabling their Inhabitants to pay with more Facility their Quotas of ſuch further Taxes as the future Expences of the War may make neceſſary, and the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature enact to have raiſed.

In the laſt War about Twenty thouſand *Britiſh* Troops were employed in *Flanders*, whoſe Subſiſtence and contingent Expences (for they were cloathed and recruited from hence) might probably amount to about £500,000 a Year; which Sum will now be ſaved to the Nation, as all His Majeſty's *Britiſh* Land Forces are employed in his *Britiſh* Dominions, and the greateſt Part of the Money will be ſpent in the Country: But I will ſuppoſe that the Whole

of

of this Money, and £200,000 more, will be ſo ſpent, as ſome of His Majeſty's Electoral Troops are to come, and ſome *Heſſian* Forces are already arrived in *England*; and theſe two Sums will make £700,000.

Of this £700,000, I think £200,000 ſhould be appropriated to preſerve the Current Money in the Country in nearly the ſame State it now is, for upon this depends the regular and eaſy Payment of the preſent Rents and Taxes; and that ſome Allowance of this Kind is neceſſary, I think is evident from what I have ſaid in regard to the leſs regular and eaſy Payment of Rents towards the End of the laſt War: It is true that £200,000 is a large Sum, but it is only a ſeventieth Part of Fourteen Millions, and therefore I think it is the leaſt that can be allowed to keep the Current Money now in the Country upon nearly the Footing it is at preſent; ſo that of this £700,000, only £500,000 can be conſidered as applicable towards returning into the Country, the Two Millions of Money propoſed to be annually drawn out of it, according to Mr *Fauquier*'s Scheme,

Scheme, the Conſequences of executing which I ſhall now proceed to conſider in particular, as I have already done in general.

There are very few People but what have either read or heard, that Three or Four hundred Years ago, Men uſed to work for a Penny a Day in *England*; that a Quarter of Wheat was then ſold for Two or Three Shillings; and that Meat, Drink, Cloaths, Land, and all Things in general were proportionably cheap: The Reaſon of which Cheapneſs is as evident as the Fact is certain, for there was then very little Money in the Nation in Compariſon of what there is at preſent; and when Men in general have but little Money to go to Market with, they can pay but little for what they want; and thoſe who have Corn, Fleſh-meat, Butter, Cheeſe, Cloth, or any other Thing to ſell, muſt either ſell them accordingly, or not at all, as it is the Ability of Buyers in general, and not the Will of the Sellers, that fixes the Prices of the Neceſſaries and Conveniences of Life.

This is a Truth ſo clear and evident, that no Man of common Senſe can doubt about it; and from hence it follows, that the Rent of Land and the Prices of ſuch Parts of its Produce as are included in the Neceſſaries and Conveniences of Life, muſt of Neceſſity be ſo far governed by the Quantity of Current Coin, that they cannot be ſold for more Money than Men in general are able to pay for them, not only for a Week or a Month, but all the Year round; for People muſt and will have Meat, Drink, and Cloaths, when they are to be had, and at ſuch Prices as the Generality of them can pay and continue to pay: If, therefore, the Quantity of Money now circulating in the different Counties of *England* and *Wales*, be drawn out of them by new Taxes much faſter than it is returned to them by the Navy, Army, and the general Balance of Trade; the Rents, Taxes, Produce and Manufactures of thoſe Counties, muſt of Neceſſity ſink in Value, that is, produce leſs Money to the Government and to the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, than they now do; for

People

People muſt live, Taxes muſt be paid, and the Lands of *England* will be to ſupport the Burthen, for nothing elſe can do it.

According to this Scheme there is to be drawn out of the Fifty two Counties in *England* and *Wales*, at leaſt Two Millions of Money a Year more than they paid during the laſt War, and for ſeven Years together; making in all £ 14,000,000

And it is probable that there may be returned into theſe Fifty two Counties by the Means I have mentioned, Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year more than was returned to them in the laſt War; which in ſeven Years will amount to — £ 3,500,000

So that if this Scheme was to take place, I humbly apprehend there would be leſs current Money in the Country at the End of theſe ſeven Years than there is at preſent, by — £ 10,500,000

This is a Truth ſo clear and evident, that no Man of common Senſe can doubt about it; and from hence it follows, that the Rent of Land and the Prices of ſuch Parts of its Produce as are included in the Neceſſaries and Conveniences of Life, muſt of Neceſſity be ſo far governed by the Quantity of Current Coin, that they cannot be ſold for more Money than Men in general are able to pay for them, not only for a Week or a Month, but all the Year round; for People muſt and will have Meat, Drink, and Cloaths, when they are to be had, and at ſuch Prices as the Generality of them can pay and continue to pay: If, therefore, the Quantity of Money now circulating in the different Counties of *England* and *Wales*, be drawn out of them by new Taxes much faſter than it is returned to them by the Navy, Army, and the general Balance of Trade; the Rents, Taxes, Produce and Manufactures of thoſe Counties, muſt of Neceſſity ſink in Value, that is, produce leſs Money to the Government and to the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, than they now do; for

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So that if this Scheme was to take place, I humbly apprehend there would be leſs current Money in the Country at the End of theſe ſeven Years than there is at preſent, by — £ 10,500,000

and this is juſt three Parts in four of all the Money ſuppoſed to be now in it, according to the foregoing Diſtribution of the Coin of the Kingdom.

This is a very melancholy Proſpect, and ſuch a one as I am perſuaded neither Mr *Fauquier* nor thoſe who think his Scheme eaſily practicable, have yet figured to themſelves: But that this or ſomething very like it, muſt attend the raiſing of two additional Millions of Money upon the Country within the Year, and for ſeven Years together, appears to me, and I apprehend will appear to many others, too evident, from the leſs regular and eaſy Payment of Rents towards the Cloſe of the laſt War.

For if at that time People in the Country felt ſome Inconvenience from paying their Rents and the then Taxes; what muſt they do if two Millions more are to be annually drawn out of their current Money, and only Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year more ſpent among them; and this not equally, but chiefly in Five or Six Counties, where the greateſt

Part

Part of His Majeſty's Land Forces ſerving or to ſerve in *England*, are or probably will be collected, in order to more effectually ſecure this Kingdom againſt any Attempts that may be made to invade it.

Can any Thing be more evident to Perſons who are at all acquainted with Things of this Sort, than that the Splendor, Affluence, and Wealth of the Nobility and landed Gentry of this Kingdom, are all derived from and depend upon the Rents of their Eſtates continuing to be paid as they have hitherto been? No.

Is it poſſible that any Nobleman or Gentleman whoſe Eſtate in Land now brings him in Ten or One Thouſand Pounds a Year, ſhould continue to receive ſo much Money from it any longer than his Tenants can ſell their Corn, Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Wool, *&c.* at or for near ſo good Prices as they now ſell them? No.

Will theſe Tenants be able to get ſuch Prices for their Corn, Cattle, *&c.* as they now do, any longer than Tradesmen, Manufacturers, Labourers, and the Generality

of middling and lower Sorts of People continue to receive as much Money as they now receive? No.

Is it poſſible that theſe ſeveral Sorts of People can continue to receive ſo much Money as they now receive, while the propoſed Tax is every Year carrying out of the Country one Shilling of every nine Shillings that are now circulating there, and will at the End of ſeven Years have carried out three Shillings of every four Shillings that are now employed in carrying on the Trade and paying the preſent Taxes of the Country? No.

Can it be proved that if a ninth Part of the current Money now in the Country be yearly and for ſeven ſucceſſive Years carried to *London* by this propoſed Tax; the Corn, Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Wool, *&c.* produced and conſumed in the Country will not ſell for a ninth part leſs Money than they do now, and that at the End of ſeven Years thoſe Commodities will not be ſold for only a fourth Part of the Money they now ſell for? No.

Can

Can it be made appear that the Rents of thoſe Lands upon which this Corn was grown, theſe Cattle fed, *&c.* will not keep pace with the falling Prices of theſe Commodities, and yield yearly one ninth Part leſs Money to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who own thoſe Lands, ſo that at the end of ſeven Years they would receive only One Thouſand Pounds for a Year's Rent of the Land which now annually produces Four Thouſand Pounds? No.

Can any one demonſtrate that every Tax is not eaſy or difficult to pay according to the Proportion it bears to the Incomes of thoſe who are to pay it; or that the Nobility and landed Gentry of *England* who now pay four Shillings in the Pound out of the Rents which their Lands at preſent produce, could continue to pay ſuch a Land-Tax when their Eſtates produced only a fourth Part of the Money they now yield? No.

Or can any one think that the Manufacturers, Labourers, and poorer Sorts of working People of *England*, for whom Mr *Fauquier* hath very juſtly ſhewn great Tenderneſs

derneſs and Regard in the Formation of his Scheme, would not ſuffer extremely by the Execution of it, without paying one Shilling of the Three Millions of Money propoſed to be annually raiſed this Way? or that ſome hundred Thouſands of theſe valuable People who now ſubſiſt comfortably by the various kinds of ingenious Arts which provide the luxurious Parts of Dreſs, *&c.* for the Nobility and Gentry, would not then want Employment, and become a Burthen to their reſpective Pariſhes? No.

I have taken the Liberty of anſwering theſe ſeveral important and intereſting Queſtions in the Negative, for they are all Links of one and the ſame Chain; which primarily depends upon this ſingle and obvious Truth, *that when the Inhabitants of a Country have but little Money among them, they cannot pay a great deal for Meat, Drink, Clothes, or Taxes:* We are as well aſſured as we can be of any Thing long ſince done or paſt, that there was formerly very little Money in *England*, and that all Things then ſold proportionably cheap; and as the ſame Cauſes muſt always produce

duce the ſame Effects, there will be no Poſſibility of keeping up the Rents of the Lands of *England*, if the Quantity of Money now current in the Country be conſiderably decreaſed.

I wiſh that Mr *Fauquier*'s Scheme may really be as practicable and eaſy as he and many others think it is; but if it cannot be made appear that I am moſt egregiouſly miſtaken in the Principles I have proceeded upon, I am humbly of Opinion that the Execution of this, or any other Scheme of the ſame Kind and Extent, will produce the many Calamities of which I have only given the Out-line, as the Picture is too affecting to be ſeen complete without exciting a deep Concern; which I think it would be highly blameable to attempt moving, when there is no real Occaſion for doing it; and therefore have only ſaid what appeared to me neceſſary to have my Meaning underſtood.

Mr *Fauquier* ingenuouſly acknowledges that this Scheme is not his own, but taken from Sir *Matthew Decker* Baronet; in whoſe Favour

vour he ſays much, and I take it for granted very juſtly; but I apprehend, that if Sir *Matthew Decker* was now living, he would be apt to ſay that Mr *Fauquier* had extended his Plan further than he himſelf meant it ſhould be extended.

Sir *Matthew Decker* wrote to ſhew that the Taxes paid in his Time were very detrimental to the Nation in general, as well as to the Trade of it in particular; and to point out a Method of leſſening the National Debt and Taxes as faſt as poſſible, by collecting the Money raiſed upon the Subjects in the moſt frugal Manner; but I think no Man can from thence infer that Sir *Matthew Decker* could then think it right, or would now (if he had been living) ſay it was either adviſeable or conſiſtent with his own Plan, to raiſe Three Millions of Money within the Year, and for ſeven Years together, over and above all the Money that is to be raiſed by thoſe Taxes (and a few others) which he himſelf thought a Burthen to the Nation; and yet the doing of this is what Mr *Fauquier* calls applying in Part Sir *Matthew Decker*'s Scheme (page 25) which is ſtrictly true in a literal Senſe;

Senſe; but if we conſider Things and not Words, I apprehend that this Part exceeds the Whole of what Sir *Matthew Decker* intended.

I have only one Obſervation more to make, and this is upon what Mr *Fauquier* hath put by way of Queſtion for The Right Honourable the Board of Treaſury, or whoever pleaſes to anſwer it in their Behalf. Page 8, he ſays, " Now I would " ſeriouſly aſk, Whether the Right Ho- " nourable the Board of Treaſury are of " Opinion that they can lay Taxes ſuf- " ficient to produce £840,000 *per Annum*, " without entailing a grievous Burthen " upon the Manufactures of this King- " dom?"——I am ſatisfied that Mr *Fauquier* does not expect The Lords of the Treaſury will publicly anſwer this Queſtion, and therefore I cannot help wiſhing that their Lordſhips had not been mentioned on this Occaſion, as it probably hath been and will be the Means of creating in many People, Apprehenſions of a

 diſagree-

disagreeable Sort, which no private Man's Opinion, nor any Authority less than that appealed to, will be able to effectually remove.

AN

AN ACCOUNT OF

Several National Advantages derived from the Nobility and Gentry of the preſent Age living in London *a greater Part of the Year than their Anceſtors uſed to do.*

AS there are many People who think that the Country is greatly impoveriſhed by the Nobility and Gentry of the preſent Age living in *London* a greater Part of the Year than the Nobility and Gentry formerly uſed to do; I think my Time will not be ill employed in ſhewing that the Country is not impoveriſhed by this Alteration, but on the contrary enriched, and the Nation in general greatly benefited by it.

The

The principal Reaſon for thinking that the Country is impoveriſhed by the Nobility and Gentry living more in *London* of late Years than they formerly did, is, their ſpending more Money in it and leſs in the Country; all which is undoubtedly true: But we ſhould conſider that though more Money be ſpent in *London*, yet, if it neither goes out of the Kingdom, nor ſtays in *London*, but returns again into the Country, the People who live there cannot be impoveriſhed by the increaſed Expences of the Nobility and Gentry in Town; and to ſhew that the Country is not a Loſer, but on the contrary a Gainer, and the Nation in general greatly benefited by this Means, is my Deſign in writing what follows.

There is no one Neceſſary or Convenience of Life, nor any one Article of Luxury upon the Face of the whole Earth, that can be brought to *London*, but what is to be found in it; and yet notwithſtanding all this, *London* only [illegible] People with Houſhold [illegible]

Materials

Materials of which Houſes, as well as the Cloathing and Proviſions of the People who are employed in building them, are provided in the Country; ſo that whatever Money is brought to *London* to lay out in building, purchaſing, renting, or furniſhing of Houſes, it muſt ſooner or later go back into the Country; for Labourers, Artificers, and all the different ſorts of Manufacturers, Tradeſmen and Artiſts, who are concerned in providing the various Parts of uſeful or ornamental Houſhold Furniture, muſt have Meat, Drink, and Cloaths, and theſe muſt be brought from the Country.

I would not by this be underſtood to mean that every Shilling of this or any other Money ſpent in *London*, ſtays in the Nation, or goes back to the particular Counties from whence it was brought; for moſt People know that the Fact in both thoſe Caſes is otherwiſe: But this will not affect my Argument, which is Nationally and intended to ſhew, that the Country in particular, and the Kingdom in general, are greatly benefited by the

Nobility

Nobility and Gentry living more in *London* than they did formerly; and as to particular Exceptions and Caſes, the Nation in general is no more concerned in them, than it would be if the Manufacturies now carried on at *Birmingham*, *Mancheſter*, and *Halifax*, were removed to *Warwick*, *Lancaſter*, and *York*; for theſe and ſuch like Advantages are local, and owing to a greater Fertility of the Land, greater Plenty of Coals, Vicinity to the Sea or navigable Rivers, peculiar Articles of Produce, or a greater Spirit of Induſtry among the Inhabitants of ſome Places than others.

Theſe Things being premiſed, I ſhall now proceed to inquire what Loſs or Gain ariſes to the Country from the domeſtic and other Expences of the Nobility and Gentry by their living in *London*; and this I think will be beſt done by ſtating the Difference it makes to the Country, whether any one particular Family reſides in *London*, or at the Family-Seat: It is not very material whether this Difference be ſtated upon an Income of One, Five, or Ten thouſand Pounds; however, I will

ſtate

ſtate it upon Ten thouſand Pounds, and ſuppoſe that a Nobleman or Gentleman who hath ſo much a Year in Land, comes to *London* for Six Months, with his Family and Servants, making in Number Twenty Perſons.

It is certain that the ſame Quantities of Proviſions which maintained this Family Six Months in the Country, will be wanted to ſupport it Six Months in *London*; and conſequently, that the Family's being in Town cannot much decreaſe the Conſumption of the Produce of that County in which the Seat of the Family is ſituated, becauſe the Number of People in the County is only Twenty leſs than it was before: And even this ſmall Decreaſe in Conſumption is not all loſt to the County, for Families which have great Eſtates have generally Fiſh, Fowl, Roots, and Fruits, *&c.* of their own, and whether they are eat or not is quite indifferent to the County; but when the Family is in *London*, theſe Things muſt all be bought, and ſo muſt the Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Bread, Cheeſe, Butter, Malt-Liquors, *&c.* conſumed

ſumed by it, all which Things are produced in the Country; and though the particular Neighbourhood in which the Family-Eſtate lies, may or may not have its Proportion of Advantage from this increaſed Expence, yet, the Country gains the Whole.

And as to Wines and ſeveral Articles of Luxury of Foreign Growth, whatever Expences ſuch a Family is at for Things of this Sort while it ſtays in Town, it will be apt to continue in the Country, for the Advantage of great Wealth conſiſts chiefly in procuring what the Poſſeſſors of it like beſt; and if theſe Things were not liked they would not be bought, and if they are liked, they will be had when the Family is in the Country, as well as when it is in *London*: It may perhaps be ſaid, that frequent coming to *London* hath introduced or increaſed ſome of theſe Articles of luxurious Expence, but I apprehend there is leſs in this than many People imagine, for as the neceſſary Expences of a Family are greatly increaſed by living in *London*, there is the leſs Money for Luxury, and the

Legiſlature

Legiſlature hath taken Care to make the moſt pernicious Sorts of Luxury very expenſive; and it may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that though *London* was much leſs frequented in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second than it hath been of late Years, yet, Luxury then ſpread ſo faſt, that *England* loſt almoſt a Million of Pounds Sterling a Year by her then Trade with *France*, as appears by a State of that Trade for the Year 1674, inſerted in the firſt Volume of *The Britiſh Merchant*.

The next Thing to be conſidered is, the Expence of ſuch a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family in Cloaths, and this is conſiderably increaſed by living in *London*; but not to the Prejudice of any particular County or Part of *England*: For Woollen and Linnen-drapery, Velvets, Silks, Laces, and Embroidery, *&c.* are not manufactured in every County, nor all of them in *England*, but in particular Places and Countries, from whence they muſt be had, or not at all; and as moſt of the luxurious Parts of Dreſs are now of *Engliſh* Fabric, and the providing of them

gives Bread to many thouſand Families, whatever they gain by their Induſtry or Ingenuity, is all gained to the Country, by the Produce and Manufactures of which, thoſe Families are fed and cloathed.

And as to the increaſed Expences of ſuch a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family, in ſplendid Equipages, rich Liveries, Diverſions, and Amuſements; whatever Money is employed in theſe ſeveral Particulars, muſt alſo go back into the Country, for the Reaſons before given.

I apprehend it will be needleſs to ſay any thing more to make it appear, that though the Nobility and Gentry now ſpend more of their Rents or Incomes in *London* than they did in former Times, yet, there comes a proportionably greater Quantity of Money back from *London* into the Country at preſent than formerly did; for which Reaſon I ſhall now point out the national Advantages derived from this Alteration, though ſeveral of them will occur upon reading what I have ſaid:

And

And the doing of this will oblige me to ſpecify Numbers and Quantities which may poſſibly not be very near Truth, but if they are in general not far from it, they will anſwer my Deſign in mentioning them, which is, to ſhew the Importance of theſe Advantages, and not to fix the Extent of them, as that will not be leſs impracticable than it is to trace the Diffuſion of Nouriſhment in the Human Body; for though the greater Canals by which Nouriſhment is conveyed appear plain, yet the leaſt elude the Eye, and ſo do the Streams of Wealth in their ſmalleſt Diviſions eſcape Obſervation.

I think it will not be much, if at all, over-rating the Increaſe of *London* (including *Weſtminſter* and *Southwark*) to ſay, that Ten thouſand Houſes have been added to it ſince the Year 1700, by means of the Nobility and Gentry; for though a very conſiderable Number of theſe Houſes are inhabited either by Artiſts, Tradeſmen, Manufacturers, *&c.* or lett in Lodgings, yet they are a neceſſary Appendage to the others, and built in conſequence of them.

These Ten thousand Houses with their Furniture may probably, upon an Average, be worth One thousand Pounds each, and this amounts to Ten millions of Money for the whole Number.

The Materials out of which these Houses were built and furnished, being chiefly Earth, Wood, Iron, Wool, Flax, &c. might probably, in the Places of Production, and before they received any Degree of Manufacture, be worth One million of Money.

So that of this vast Sum of Ten millions of Money, Nine millions have probably been paid for bringing from the Places of Production the abovementioned Materials, for manufacturing them, or for building these Ten thousand Houses.

These Nine millions of Money the Nobility and Gentry have been the Means of distributing chiefly among the Manufacturers and Labourers; who have returned it to the Nobility and Gentry again, by paying

paying for the Meat, Drink, and Cloaths conſumed by them and their Families, which muſt otherwiſe have been maintained at the Expence of the reſpective Pariſhes to which they belong.

Of theſe Nine millions of Money, I think Eight may be appropriated for the Manufacturers and Labourers; and if we divide this Money among them at the Rate of Twenty-five Pounds a Family, it will maintain for one Year Three hundred and Twenty thouſand Families: But as it is to be divided upon Fifty-ſix Years, the Number of Families annually ſupported will be Five thouſand Seven hundred and Fourteen; and this being again divided among the Fifty-two Counties in *England* and *Wales*, there will fall to the Share of each County One hundred and Nine Families; but I will ſtrike off the odd Nine to make ſome Allowance for the Manufacturers and Labourers who may have come from *Scotland* or *Ireland*, and have been employed in building theſe Houſes, and then there will remain for the Fifty-two Counties of *England* and *Wales*, One

hundred Families each, or rather, ſome more and ſome leſs than that Number, according to the Extent and Populouſneſs of the Counties, and the more or leſs flouriſhing State of their Manufacturies, *&c.*

This is a vaſt Advantage to the Country as well as to *London*; and ſuch a one as every Man who pays any thing towards the Support of the Poor in any Part of *England* will preſently be ſenſible of, if he will conſider, that by this Increaſe of *London* the Poor's Rates for Fifty-ſix Years paſt, have, upon an Average, been leſs every Year than they otherwiſe would have been, by Two thouſand Pounds in ſome Counties, and Three thouſand Pounds in others; and we muſt not forget to add ſomething more for the keeping ſo many Houſes in Repair, for the Time paſt, as well as for the Time to come.

I know it may be ſaid, that if *London* had not increaſed in Buildings, theſe Manufacturers and Labourers would have been otherwiſe employed; but I am at a Loſs to find out from whence this Employment

ployment could come: For I do not recollect having heard that any Branch of the foreign Trade of this Nation hath been at a Stand or obſtructed for any long Time, for want of People to carry it on; and I know of no other Means of employing more People than have been employed in *England*, within the Time before mentioned.

From theſe temporary but great Advantages, I ſhall proceed to the conſtant and laſting ones which are derived from theſe Ten thouſand Houſes being built and inhabited.

The Conſumption of Coals in *England* will be rather increaſed by this Means, as more People can pay for them, and will conſume more as they live better than they could otherwiſe have done; but this is an inconſiderable Advantage to the Nation in Compariſon of what it receives from the vaſt Increaſe in the Conſumption of Coals in *London*; becauſe whatever Coals are burnt there are brought by Sea, and conſequently increaſe the Seamen and Shipping of the Kingdom.

It

It is probable, that the annual Conſumption of Coals in theſe Houſes may upon an Average be Five Chaldrons a Houſe, and this makes Fifty thouſand Chaldrons for the Ten thouſand Houſes: The bringing of Fifty thouſand Chaldrons of Coals from *Newcaſtle*, &c. to *London*, will employ, for a Year, about Twenty Ships of 400 Tons Burden, and maintain about One hundred and Fifty Seamen and their Families; to which muſt be added, the Families which are ſupported by building and keeping in repair theſe Ships, and by loading and unloading them.

The bringing of Corn, Cheeſe, and other bulky Commodities by Sea from the coaſting Counties to *London*, likewiſe gives Employment to a Number of Veſſels and Seamen; and ſo does the ſupplying of the Nobility and Gentry with Sea and River Fiſh: To which muſt be added the Watermen who are employed upon the *Thames* to carry Goods and Paſſengers; all which Things being conſidered, we may upon

the Whole ſay, that the Increaſe of *London* hath made a conſiderable Addition to the Naval Power of *Great Britain*, which is the more valuable as the Support of it depends upon ourſelves, and the Seamen bred and maintained by theſe Means are always at home and ready for the Defence of the Nation in Caſe of any ſudden Attack or Emergency: And ſomething muſt be added for the increaſed Conſumption of Mahogony and Deal brought from the *Weſt-Indies* and *Norway*.

To enumerate all the other Advantages which the Nation receives from the Increaſe of *London*, is a Thing I ſhall not attempt; but any Perſon may have ſome Idea of them from the following Heads of Expence which have been greatly augmented by this Means.

Coaches, Poſt-Chaiſes, and Chairs of the Nobility, Gentry, *&c.* Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, Carts, *&c.* employed in *London*; Stage-Coaches, Poſt-Chaiſes, and Waggons, employed in carrying Perſons and Goods between *London* and moſt of the conſiderable Towns in *England*:

Waggons and Carts employed in bringing to *London* Cheeſe, Butter, Poultry and other Proviſions, from all the neighbouring Parts of the Country:

Coach-makers, Wheelwrights, Smiths, *&c.* employed in making and keeping in repair theſe different Sorts of Carriages; Coachmen, Chairmen, Waggoners, *&c.* employed in driving and carrying them; and Horſes employed in drawing them:

The Inns ſupported by theſe Carriages, and the Perſons who travel in them, in all Parts of the Country as well as in *London:*

The Labourers employed in improving and keeping in repair all the great Roads in *England.*

By the vaſt Increaſe of theſe ſeveral Sorts of Expence many thouſand Families are maintained, and in general by Labour of the harder Sort, that ſtrings the Nerves of the Body natural and the Body politic at one and the ſame Time; and in ſome Degree diminiſhes the fatal Effects of that ſlow Poiſon, *Geneva*; a Liquor that firſt deſtroys the Strength of the Body, and then

then makes Villany a Sort of Condition for preſerving in Miſery thoſe Lives it hath before made wretched; it is an avowed Enemy to Induſtry and Honeſty, and ſtrikes at the Roots of Wealth and Power, by enervating the common People, who are Riches in Peace and Strength in War.

The Advantages derived to the Nation from the increaſed Expences under the Heads before mentioned, will ſerve as Clues to lead to other Advantages, which it will not be neceſſary, nor, as I ſaid before, practicable to point out the Extent of; for the Intereſts of Men are ſo cloſely connected and interwoven, that if one Claſs of People or one Part of a Country is enriched, the others are ſure to be the better for what their Neighbours in general get; for what comes to the one in fruitful Showers, ſpreads among the others in refreſhing Dews.

It is extremely probable that I may be miſtaken in ſome of the Particulars I have mentioned; however, I think that upon the Whole, this vaſt Increaſe of *London*,

occaſioned by the Nobility and Gentry living more in it of late Years than they formerly did, hath been a great Advantage to the Country in particular, and to the Nation in general: But to leave as little room for Doubt as may be, in relation to a Thing of ſuch general Concern; I will now inquire, Whether the Nobility and Gentry, by living moſtly in the Country, could poſſibly be the Means of producing ſo many Advantages to the Country in particular, and to the Nation in general, as are derived from their living chiefly in *London*.

If the Nobility and Gentry were to live moſtly in the Country, it is probable that ſuch Parts of the Incomes of many of them as they might think proper to devote for doing Good, would be ſpent in very hoſpitable Houſe-keeping; and this would be ſure to gain them great Affection from their Tenants and Neighbours, and to promote the Conſumption of thoſe ſtaple Commodities, Roaſt Beef and October: All which Things afford a moſt agreeable Entertainment to the Mind, ſo long as we keep

keep in View Charity, Benevolence and Generoſity, and think how happy it is for Mankind when theſe Virtues accompany Wealth and Nobility; but we muſt in this Caſe go further, and ſee what Effects the exerciſing of theſe Virtues in great Hoſpitality produces to Society in general, for I apprehend they are of a Sort very different from what we paint to ourſelves when we think of Charity, Benevolence, and Generoſity.

This Cuſtom, which is in itſelf ſo highly worthy of Praiſe, formerly did a great deal of Good, when the Trade of the Nation was inconſiderable in Compariſon of what it is at preſent, and People were not obliged by Law to maintain the Poor; but it was great Hoſpitality that then made many People poor, and kept the Nation from being rich, by making the Farmers neglect the Improvement of their Lands, and encouraging Idleneſs and Drunkenneſs in the common People: The Conſequences of which were, that the Nation had very little Trade, not much Money, nor even Plenty of her own Produce; the Truth of which

which laſt Particular any one may be ſatisfied of by looking into Biſhop *Fleetwood*'s *Chronicon Precioſum*, wherein it appears that a Quarter of Corn was in ſome Years ſold for five, ſix, or ſeven Times as much Money, as it was ſold for in other Years; ſo as to be ſometimes even dearer in thoſe Days than it is at preſent, that is, ſold for more Silver though not for ſo many Shillings a Quarter.

Theſe Scarcities of Corn were frequent; and as the Courſe of Nature is in general uniform, I ſee no Reaſon for attributing more to the Badneſs of Seaſons formerly than now; nor can theſe Scarcities be accounted for by the Exportation of Corn, for that was prohibited (except to *Calais* and *Gaſcoigne* formerly poſſeſſed by *England*) by a Law made in the Thirty-fourth Year of King *Edward* the Third, that continued long in Force; and though, by ſubſequent Laws, the carrying of Corn abroad was permitted, yet it was generally under ſuch Reſtrictions as to prevent Scarcity at home: Some Allowance muſt however be made on Account of the frequent Wars in

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thoſe Times; but the Civil War, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, ſcarcely raiſed the Price of Corn to double what it generally ſold at for Twenty Years after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second; ſo that Corn being ſold in earlier Times for five, ſix, or ſeven Times as much Money in ſome Years as it was ſold for in others, muſt have been principally owing to a general Neglect of Agriculture, and ſowing no more Corn than would produce enough to ſubſiſt the People when the Year was tolerably fruitful; and if the Crop fell ſhort of what was expected, as the frequent and vaſt advanced Prices of Corn ſhews it did, it is extremely probable that Thouſands of poor People died for Want in ſome of thoſe Years of Scarcity, which Hiſtorians have not mentioned.

I hope no one will ſo far miſtake what I have ſaid, as to think that I am arguing againſt Charity, Benevolence, and Generoſity; or mean to prove, that every Degree of Hoſpitality is detrimental to the Public Welfare; for theſe are Things very far from my Intention: But I think the Good

Good of Hoſpitality conſiſts in ſupporting ſuch People as are poor and either cannot labour, or find Employment: And not in making Poor, by maintaining People in Idleneſs who are capable of working, and for whom Employment may be found, or in diſcouraging Diligence and Induſtry in Farmers and Country People; the certain Effects of which are, that leſs Corn and other Commodities are produced, and the Farmers having leſs to ſell will have leſs Money to receive, and be leſs capable of paying their Rents; but the Injury does not ſtop here, for as the Commodities of *Engliſh* Growth or Manufacture are the Means of bringing Money into *England*, when leſs of theſe Commodities are produced there muſt be leſs exported to other Countries, and of courſe leſs Money brought into the Nation, ſo that Rents will fall as Trade decays, and in the End a general Poverty will prevail throughout the Nation.

When all ſorts of People are fed by Bounty in this indiſcriminate Manner, the ill Conſequences I have mentioned will be